

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 657.]

THURSDAY, April 25, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Which ticket ought we to support?

NO man who had either seen or heard the ridicule & abuse which have been for some weeks thrown out against the Bryan's situation ticket, could have supposed that those who so lavishly censured the forming of that ticket, would have followed a similar plan. But they now declare that "these measures are puffed to ensure unanimity; the only means by which the advocates of those principles will have that weight in the election, to which they are entitled by their numbers." When to the present conduct of this party, is added a recollection, that they formed a ticket in the most secret and private manner, previous to our last election; it must be evident that it was always their intention to do the same thing now; but that from a hope that those who are opposed to them in sentiment would have remained quiet and still, as they did last year, they intended to have deferred the making of their ticket, until a short time previous to the next election. But finding that the people were no longer to be lulled into a false security, and that they had begun to adopt a plan for their defence, this party first tried to bring this plan into disrepute, with those who differ from them in opinion; but now, call upon those who think with them, to adopt a similar one. Conduct like this, speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

The citizens of Fayette ought to enquire what were the numbers at the meetings held at Patterson's and the Seminary; and who were the most active persons at those meetings; from their knowledge of them, they will be able to form a just idea of their real intentions. The account which is published of the meeting at Patterson's is worded in such a manner as to give reason to suppose that it was not intended, that the true nature and design of that meeting should be generally known; it states, that "in consequence of previous verbal notice, a considerable number of the citizens of Fayette county, principally from the country, met, &c." and it holds out an invitation to all who are "in favor of a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms," to attend at the Seminary, to approve or alter the ticket which was then formed. The meeting at the Seminary, approved of this ticket without saying any thing as to their schemes. From this, the public has no information as to their designs, except, that they are for a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms; they have not even condescended to inform us what those equitable terms are; and if they are enquirers of individuals, they will be found to differ very materially from each other. Instead of a gradual, some are for an immediate emancipation; some are for a partial emancipation of the present generation; others for extending it only to future generations; some are for an emancipation of the whole of those who shall be born hereafter; others for that of the females only; some are for taking them from their owners in their infancy; others for their remaining with them until they arrive at the age of maturity; some reject altogether the idea of making any compensation to the owners; others will, as a matter of favor, but not of justice, agree, that their owners shall receive the labor of their own slaves, for a short time, as a full and adequate compensation, for their present right to it for life. But altho they leave us in the dark, as to which of these plans they wish to see adopted, there is no doubt, that there is no plan that they do not wish to see adopted; that is, the plan which would oblige them to contribute something to bring about their own darling scheme; and which would oblige those who shall finally fix on the measure, when they do it to put their hands into their own pockets, at the same time, and as deeply as they do it into those of their neighbors. As these meetings have said nothing as to their other political sentiments, we may suppose either that this is their only object, or that they do not choose to avow their other objects.

We have then in our choice two tickets; the one consisting of men

whose opinions we know and can rely on, as to some of the most important principles of government; the other, containing men whose political principles & views we are strangers to, except that they are friends to an emancipation, but without our being informed of the real nature of the emancipation which they advocate, or on what terms they wish to see that emancipation take place. Let prudence then decide, which of these tickets we ought to support, and whether it will be wise in us, in our present situation, to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, by deserting those who think with us, and who have pledged themselves to support our principles; and by voting for those who either think differently from us, or who will not bind themselves to support our principles, if they should change their own opinions as to the propriety of those principles.

## A VOTER.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD,

IN your Gazette of the 14th ult. I find the elaborate productions of a Layman, endeavouring to support the present practice of slavery from the scriptures. Carefully examining those sacred Oracles, I find no shadow of authority for that practice at this time, and to this people; and, as the scriptures have, (ever since their existence) been a sort of law in the hands of men, to twist which way their interest, or inclination may direct, I think it my duty to correct such errors when publicly declared, especially when the cause of humanity was concerned. The cause of humanity I say.—Not of interest; for that bug bear did some time since of the want of a face, not of a name; for every honest man knows it is no crime to have his hands clear of injustice.—No table was ever worse applied, than that of a fox without a tail, to a man without a slave. For the former had actually lost part of that nature had given him; but the latter has nothing in lacking a slave, nature never gave him one, but gave to all men an equality of rights. In the case of the former, the tail had once grown to the fox; but I never understood before, that a slave had once grown to a man. Be it as it may, it is better for a fox to want a tail, than to be clothed in the skin of a Lamb.

I perfectly agree with the author of that piece, that the talk of emancipation has entirely originated from those, who do not possess any of that kind of property called bond servants. And asks, from where else is it likely to originate? Nature says the slaveholder has violated her laws (but the laws of tyranny.) If so, is it probable the criminal will first impudently own his crime? And, is it reasonable, or even customary, to admit the criminal to sit in judgment on his own crime? I appeal to those who are most conversant with courts of judicature.

After having made a mistake of gross, in supposing no census on slavery, yet still, but what may first originate from slaveholders; we may easily expect mistakes of as gross a nature, in his contraverting the principle of holding bond servants with the scriptures. In shewing the absurdity of his contravert and principles, I shall answer each proposition as they lie before me.

The first proposition is, "That the Jewish nation had a command given them by the God of Heaven, to buy and hold bond servants of the Heathen which should be for an inheritance for them and their children forever." To shew himself under this passage he says, "I cannot tell which tribe or nation I descended from." Cannot tell! Too small an excuse for crying inhumanity. Let me ask him is it not more than probable he is not a Jew? First because, the Jews have kept themselves a separate people, with few instances of their mixing with the Gentiles. And suppose one thousand marriages within their own tribe for one in mixing with the Gentiles, one thousand to one, he is no Jew. 2dly the Gentiles bear a proportion to the Jews of one hundred and sixty to one, which makes eleven hundred and sixty to one, he is no Jew.—eleven hundred

and sixty to one! If a bad chance to have a Jew, and as bad a title to hold slaves on that ground. But to the text, "The Jewish nation." Right; but the author of that piece is of the American nation and it never entered into my head before, that the Jewish nation and the American nation, were synonymous terms. That privilege was given to the Jews as a nation, or body politic, which must cease to be a privilege to them when they ceased to be a body politic. Anno domini, 72. For if the privilege had been given to the Jews, individually, a Jew may perchance purchase the Layman, and shew his authority from scripture to keep him. "Had a command given them."—Not so; the Layman ought to have known the difference between a command and a permission; A command from the God of Heaven, makes non-compliance a sin; but a permission leaves it to the choice of the persons so privileged. "To buy and hold." Not to steal and hold bond servants. It is a well known fact, that the principle method of obtaining slaves from Africa is by stealing. And the code of laws by which we are governed, says, "the receiver is as criminal as the thief." But admit all the slaves when first brought from Africa were conveyed by their laws, and sold for life as a punishment for their crimes, what crime has their innocent offspring done, that they also are kept in bondage. It is said they incur an expense in their infancy and ought to be kept in bondage to satisfy their owners. What! an expense adequate to the price of their liberty for life. No, for it is a doubt with me, if even their minority ought to be held as a compensation for the expenses incurred in their infancy.

And they shall be for an inheritance for them and for their children forever." In his comment on these words, he says, "the opponents to slavery must prove God is changeable, before those who hold bond servants will be willing to give them up. He then denies that God is changeable. And if it was right with him once to hold bond servants, it will ever remain to be right. So, then it will ever remain to be right to keep slaves which God is unchangeable, which will be to all eternity of course it must be right to keep slaves to all eternity! and take them along where they go to Heaven! I leave them, should loathe that precious part of their bliss. How true are those words, "Where your treasure is, there will your hearts be also." I would here inform that sage, the word "forever" does not always imply eternity. A number of passages of scripture may be produced as a proof—let me suffice, Gen. xlii-15, "For all the land which thou feelest to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever." This "forever," ceased at the destruction of Jerusalem, exactly at the same time with the "forever" in the text. From the above it appears there is nothing, in Lev. xxv-44, that gives the least sanction for holding slaves at this time, and by this people, more especially for holding such as have been stolen.

To prove this Noah expresses himself in the spirit of prophecy, in Gen. ix-25, "cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren" "to prove this." No proof at all. They were as distinct as the Kentuckians and the Indians. How the learned sub-theologist could possibly confound the Canaanites with the Heathen, round about I cannot conceive; unless it be for want of understanding that book, from which he has had the vanity to preach to the public; and in all probability it will be necessary for the Layman to consult some other priest before his productions to the public will be correct on that subject. It is certain the Jews had the privilege of buying bond servants of the Heathen round about, yet they were expressly forbid to make any covenant with the Canaanites, Exod. xlii-22, 23. "They shall not dwell in thy land, least they make thee sin against me." Now to command the Jews to drive them out of the land, least they should be corrupted by them; and at the same time, give them permission to take them into their houses, are con-

traries too different to be reconciled, I hope by this time the Layman has found his mistake, and to atill his information, I would inform him, that by the Heathen, round about is meant the Gibeonites and such cities as dwelt round about the land of Canaan, Deut. xx-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, who, if the Israelites were under the necessity of conquering, were not to be destroyed, except the males, but the women, children, cattle and spoils were to be taken by the Israelites, "thus shall ye do unto the cities which are very far off from thee, which are not of the cities of these nations." And by the Canaanites is meant, the people who inhabited the land where the Israelites were to dwell, verses, 16, 17, 18, and 19. But of the cities of these people, which the Lord thy God shall give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt have alive nothing that breathe, &c.

Another great mistake of the Layman's, is endeavoring to entail the curse of Canaan, upon the present unfortunate Africans! If he will take the trouble to look in the 11th chapter of Genesis, and 19th verse, he will find the border of the Canaanites was from Sinen, as thou comest to Gerar unto Gaza, &c. which lies at the head of the Mediterranean sea, very far distant from the slave coast, and was settled (according to the best historians) by Mizraim, an elder brother of Canaan, who, we have not the least reason to believe was included in the curse. However, it is certain, the curse was upon the Canaanites; and it is also certain, the Kings of Judah did not intend that curse to exist longer than the time in which he intended to destroy them; and that the people so cursed, were the same with those who were destined to destruction, you will find, no manner of doubt, by Deuteronomy xii-15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; with Deuteronomy xx-17. A proof that the curse could exist no longer than the time in which they were to be destroyed, is, the Jews were several times afterwards, in language, to the Canaanites, as a judgment, upon the former, for not destroying the latter! Judges iv-2, 3, and x-13, 14, which reverted the curse of "servants," by making them often masters. If their the curse ceased at that time, the present Africans cannot be included.

Another reason why the curse of Canaan could not be entailed on the Africans, is, the Canaanites, from the time of their settlement, till the time of Christ, (according to the scriptures) always existed as a nation. See them the sole possessors of the land of Canaan, till purchased by the Israelites, yet still dwelling in the land; and till the time of Ezekiel (Ezekiel xxvii-24), despisers of the Jews (which despite must imply oppression, or a promise of deliverance would not have been made) and even till the time of Christ, remained as a nation; Matthew xx-28. Also see the oppression of Tyre, (described by the Sionians), a branch of the family of Canaan) which was for several hundred years, the richest city, the market house and centre of all the commercial world. Now, if the curse in question had been domestic slavery, (like the Africans) it could not possibly be fulfilled, for only the few who were taken as slaves, would have been the sufferers in consequence of the curse; all the rest, who continued as a nation, would have been exempt from the curse. Conf. recently the curse upon Canaan could not be fulfilled in the form of domestic slavery, so long as they continued as a nation.

Further, the curse cannot be entailed upon the Africans, it being absolutely impossible to be fulfilled in them, for the Africans in bondage, throughout America and the West-Indies, are very few, when compared with the great mass from which they were taken. If the curse had been entailed upon the Africans, the whole of their nation, without reserve, must inevitably be now in bondage, (which is not the case.) And, tho the whole of the nations of blacks were now in bondage, the curse could not possibly be fulfilled in them. For, (if we even admit them to be the posterity of Canaan) all the nations of the blacks would be very few, when compared with the greatest part of the nations of Africa, and the Canaanites that still dwell in the land. I say the greatest part of the nations of Africa, because, if the negroes are the descendants of Canaan, all that vast track of country between Canaan and Guinea, must be settled by the same people, who, if they were the first that passed that way would settle the country as they passed. I not the first, their passage would be impracticable thro the intervening tribes—of course could not settle Guinea.

From a view of the above, it is there the least shadow of probability, that the slaves in this country are included in the curse of Canaan? I will venture to say, no. In such an unfounded idea may be furnished by the unthinking ignoramus, the superstitious bigot, and the designing oppressor, but never can be admitted by the disinterested rational man. No, the only curse the unfortunate Africans labored under when brought to this oppressive country, was being too weak to resist the hands of men, which, if it is a curse, often happens to the best of men. Here let me shew, defending Layman, for a moment revert the scene, and suppose himself on the coast of Algiers, while he hears an Algerine slaveholder read in our little "Canaan," a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren;" then turning to the American there in bondage, should exclaim, he is a fulfilment of the curse. He was a posterity of

\* Called by the Africans, & ancients







**RAN** away from the subscriber on the 4th of February, an apprentice boy, named Henry Bely, about sixteen years of age. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, shall be entitled to One Cent reward, which will be paid by

Jessamine, April 8, 1799. 34

**Taken up by the subscriber,** in Clarke county, on Strode's creek, a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, the tail has the poll evil, has a small white spot on her withers, about fifteen years old, appeared to be

Thomas Goff. November 27, 1798. 1

**THIS** is to forewarn all persons from crediting my wife Catey Henricks as I will not be answerable for her contracts.

Henry Henricks April 15th, 1799. 32

**To Let,** A small convenient DWELLING-HOUSE.

WITH other necessary houses, and situated in an airy, healthy part of the town. For terms apply to the painter heretofore.

GEORGE JAMES YOUNG, FLEMING, Company, Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURERS.

**AT** their Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY, on Water street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot leeds, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799. 2

**NOTICE,** ALL persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on an order drawn some time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Crouse of Lexington, for the sum of 651 sh 2 d. accepted by the subscriber, as the said Crouse gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of 414 sh 6 d which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several sums of the amount of 1051 sh 7 d.

P. D. ROBERT January 23d, 1799. 4W

**TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,** At the market house in the town of Frankfort, on the 15th day of May next,

The following Lands:

**F**IVE acres entered the 10th day of October 1783, in the name of John May, in the forks of Licking, including the confluence of Hingston's and the main fork.  
25 do. the half of 500 acres, entered June 1, 1783, on the Rolling fork, including the mouth of Cave run.  
30 do. the half one hundred acres, entered July 12, 1781, on Long Lick creek.  
22 do. the half of 420 acres, entered April 1781, on Salt river, joining Tilden.  
54 do. the half of 12 acres, entered February 2, 1783, on Otter creek, a mill seat.  
50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered April, 1783, adjoining the above.  
27 1/2 do. the half of 2 entries of 75 acres, made Sept. 14, 1783, on Otter creek, a mill seat.  
138 1/4 do. part of an entry of 433 1/2 acres, made March 1, 1781, adjoining Salt Lick on Sandy.  
39 do. part of an entry of 230 acres, made February 17, 1783, on both sides the Beech fork, near Bardstown. The whole of the above in the name of John May.  
200 do. the half of 420 acres, entered April 1781, in the name of George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's entry on a mill seat.  
50 do. the half of 420 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's two entries on a mill seat.  
22 1/2 do. part of 60 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt Lick, Sandy.  
250 do. part of 1000 acres, entered March 28, 1783, in the name of William May, adjoining his 500 acre tract in the Dry valley.  
125 do. part of 1000 acres, entered the 11th of October, 1783, for William May, on the Beech fork, Clover Lick creek.  
95 25 do. part of 1950 acres, granted to Geo. Lewis, on Big Sandy.—The title of Geo. May & Rich. Bibb only, to the above lands will be sold.

April 9, 1799. 5W

**FOR SALE,** THREE PAIR OF French-Bur Mill Stones. WELL cleared Merchantable Hemp, Tobacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART. 1st January, 1799. N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise, will be given—or Cash, payable in six months from the delivery.

**TOBACCO.** All those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES WHEAT. December 24th, 1798. 11

**C. FREEMAN,** PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Late of the Indian town, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky. RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of Physic and Surgery, studied three and a half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the State of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the State of New-Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the State of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that State, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases, by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hiccups in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, coliciveness and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures fixt and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all venereal weaknesses in both sexes, the bite of the viper, rattle snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

**A TAN-YARD.**

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddletry, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the shares. Those who will be so good as to favor them, with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS, W. M. REID. Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799. 14

**THOMAS REID,** COPPER & TIN SMITH; INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing-Office, on Main Street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom. Lexington, January 7, 1799. \* \* An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

**NO SOUTHERN MAIL.** PHILADELPHIA, March 7. Laws of the United States,

Passed at the third session of the fifth congress of the United States: begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

1. An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.
2. An act respecting balances reported against certain States, by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the several States.
3. An act to alter the Stamp duties imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, by an act, entitled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper;" and further, to amend the same.
4. An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.
5. An act for the relief of Jonathan Haskill.
6. An act to authorize the reimbursement of monies expended in rendering aid to sick and destitute American seamen in foreign countries.
7. An act for the relief of Gazam, Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel Watt of the city of Philadelphia.
8. An act appropriating a certain sum of money to defray the expence of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.
9. An act for the augmentation of the navy.
10. An act authorizing the establishment of docks.
11. An act authorizing the purchase of timber for naval purposes.
12. An act respecting quarantines and health laws.
13. An act fixing the pay of the captains and commanders of ships and vessels of war of the United States.
14. An act to amend the act, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of Slaves within the United States."
15. An act providing compensation for the marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors, and witnesses in the courts of the United States, and to repeal certain parts of the act therein mentioned; and for other purposes.
16. An act for the relief of Thomas Lewis.
17. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the district of Tennessee."
18. An act making appropriations for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect certain treaties between the United States and several tribes or nations of Indians.
19. An act allowing James Mathers compensation for services done for the United States, and expences incurred in rendering said services, as sergeant at arms to the senate.
20. An act altering the time of holding the district court in Vermont.
21. An act concerning French citizens that have been or may be captured and brought into the U. States.
22. An act giving eventual authority to the president of the United States to augment the army.
23. An act to provide for the security of bail in certain cases.
24. An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned.
25. An act to regulate the medical establishment.
26. An act to grant an additional compensation for the year 1799, to certain officers of the senate and house of representatives of the United States.
27. An act for the government of the navy of the United States.
28. An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes.
29. An authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps.
30. An act to erect a beacon on Boon island.
31. An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks.
32. An act to establish the post-office of the United States.
33. An act to amend the act, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen."

34. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1799.
35. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier.
36. An act in addition to an act for the more general promulgation of the laws.
37. An act authorizing the president of the United States to fill certain vacancies in the army or navy.
38. An act making additional appropriations for the year 1799.
39. An act vesting the power of retaliation in the president in certain cases.
40. An act respecting the distillers of Geneva.
41. An act for the relief and support of American seamen.
42. An act to alter and discontinue certain post roads, and establish others.
43. An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States.
44. An act authorizing the sale of lands between the Great and Little rivers Miami, in the United States territory, N. W. of the river Ohio, and for giving pre-emption to certain persons.
45. An act for the relief of Comfort Sands and others.
46. An act to establish the salary of the deputy post master general.
47. An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.
48. An act for the support of the naval establishment for the year 1799.
49. An act for the support of the military establishment for the year 1799.
50. An act in addition to the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, and further to amend the same.

A resolution to empower the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives, to subscribe for 400 copies of the journals of congress.  
A resolution to grant compensation to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, while sick, during last session.

WHEREAS there are sundry balances due for this paper by gentlemen living on the south side of the Kentucky river, to whom personal application cannot be made with convenience by the subscriber—to remedy which, he has appointed Mr. ELLIS CLAM, to collect and give acquittances to such as shall settle their respective balances with him; to do which he is hereby fully authorized.

JOHN BRADFORD, Lexington, April 25th, 1799.

**CHEAP GOODS.** THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to every season, which they will certainly sell low for cash—but from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

**TAKEN** notice, that I shall apply to the county court for the county of Jessamine, at their August term in the year 1799, for leave to lay off a town on my land, in said county, adjoining Jonas Devenport's, and situated on the Hickman road, agreeable to an act of assembly entitled, "an act concerning the establishing of towns."

JESSE STOBALL, April 25th, 1799. 2am3m

**NOTICE.** HOSE gentlemen who have subscribed for, and all others who may incline to purchase THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. WILSON, may be furnished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brant's Store in Paris, and by the subscriber in Clarke county.

S. WILSON. January 1, 1799.

**Just Published,** And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN of FREEDOM, Frankfort, Price 1/6. ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the last session of the general assembly of this Commonwealth.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### HOPE.

When stranded on some desert coast,  
Where hungry Tigris roars,  
The sailor begs, the all is lost,  
To reach his native shore.

The captive, in some prison drear,  
Oppress'd with grief and pain,  
Still fondly hopes, the coming year,  
His freedom to obtain.

The lover, wretched and forlorn,  
Who now dejected roves,  
Yet hopes on some auspicious morn,  
To gain the maid he loves.

Thus Hope, thro life, enchanting power!  
Enlivens every breast;  
And e'en in death's terrific hour,  
Beguiles the soul to rest.

### ANECDOTE.

When the news of the taking of Malta, by Buonaparte, was known in London, a classical lady wrote to a political friend at Chelmsford, to the following effect:—My dear, I have just time to inform you, that *myself* has arrived, that *Bonaparte* has taken *Malta*, and all its *Nights*.

## A Valuable Mill Seat

### FOR SALE,

**TOGETHER** with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, & a good foundation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indisputable. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the exact business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pair of stones, during the greatest drought in Summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISTILLERY, with overhead water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799.  
N. B. He has also for sale, **THREE LOTS** in Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 202, and 201.

**THE** subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterfons quarry at tod half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April. He has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9¢ per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/6 and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/6 per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot as far as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, fining work, &c. &c. by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterfons quarry near Lexington,  
February 18th, 1799. tipof }

### Notice.

**THAT** col. John Holder, of Clarke county, has conveyed to the subscribers, all his estate real and personal, of whatever description, in trust for paying his debts, and complying with his contracts &c. All those, therefore who have any demands upon the said Holder, are requested to make them known to John Patrick, at Richmond, Madison county, who is properly authorized by the Trustees to adjust and liquidate the same, and to make such arrangement for payment as the situation of the estate will permit.

Those who may be indebted to the said Holder are likewise requested to pay to the said Patrick, their respective debts, as no indulgence can hereafter be given.

JAMES FRENCH,  
JOHN PATRICK,  
RICH'D GALLAWAY.

Madison, March 23d, 1799. 6w

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on Stoner, near Hutchcraft's mill, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, between seven and eight years old, branded on the off shoulder and butteck S, natural trotter, and is with foal, appraised to 12l. Also, a two year old sorrel horse colt, thirteen hands three inches high, his near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, natural trotter, not branded, appraised to 9l.

William Forman.

January 15, 1799.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

**PURSUANT** to the act of congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north-west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along a line so run to the place of beginning," has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the office of the register of the treasury and war, and general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at the time prior to the twentieth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented & registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing as the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter township claimed by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating, such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of Feb. 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein last recited, passed on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred. Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, March 5th, 1799.

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

**THAT** by an act of congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

1. The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange, and bills of lading, are to cease and determine, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

2. The several stamp duties heretofore enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit:

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20 cents.

Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported—

If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, 4 cents.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25 cents.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 1 dollar.

And the said duties are chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in each set.

3. Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

## WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

## ASHES,

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Sagraire's, Lexington.

JAMES MCGOON.

## Take Notice,

THAT I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL VALUABLE

## TRACTS OF LAND,

**WHICH** I will sell low for Cash, to wit: 1500 acres within fifteen miles of Lexington—two tracts, one improved, near the Kentucky, within one and two miles of Warwick—the half of one thousand acres of prime land, on the waters of Floyd's, within five or six miles of Ballitt's and Mann's Licks—500 acres on Salt river, near M. A. C. 1000 acres military land, North West of the Ohio river, twelve miles below Limestone, which from the late discovery of an old furnace, has salt water in it.

John Edwards, Bourb.

All those indebted to me by book account or note, are desired immediately to pay off their accounts, otherwise they may expect them to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Edwards.

April 6, 1799.

## Mrs. Walth's School

**FOR** the instruction of little Misses in Reading and Needle Work, will commence in the course of the present month.

Lexington, April 9, 1799.

## KENTUCKY LAWS.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette—Price 21s.

### AN EDITION OF THE

## Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

### TOGETHER WITH

## A COPIOUS INDEX;

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

### TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

### With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

### AND

## The Constitution of Kentucky.

\* SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office.

### A CONVENIENT

## DWELLING HOUSE,

**WITH** a good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to, R. W. DOWNING.

### Mercer County, &c.

February court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Julius Howard, complainant,

against

Daniel Barford, defendant.

## In Chancery.

**THE** defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith entered in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at Salt river meeting-house four sunday immediately after divine service, and also a copy to be posted up at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A Copy.

Thos. ASLEY, C. C. Q. S. M. C.

## Public Notice,

**THAT** on the second Saturday in May next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of

## A BRIDGE

across Hickman, on the Tate's creek road, near Morrison's fulling mill; at which time and place due attendance will be given at ten o'clock, by

Bryant Ferguson,

Walter Carr,

Hez. Harrison.

April 16, 1799.

**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to Bartlett Brundridge, for the payment of six pounds, payable about June last, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law: he having failed to comply with his engagements with me, and in consequence of which the above note was given.

DAVID HAGANS.

April 13, 1799.

## TO SELL OR RENT,

**THAT** Brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the market, house at Lexington. For terms apply to

William Rofs.

April 9, 1799.

NICHOLAS

BOOT AND

MANUFAC.

BRIGHT,

SHOE

TURK;

**R**ETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Croft street, two doors above Short street.

He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell very low, wholesale or retail for cash.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

\* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.

A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by

WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

## HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

**B**EGETS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

## TO RENT,

**THE** house lately occupied by col. Blanton, in Lexington, on Short street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable,—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

**LINCOLN,** to wit: February court of Quarter Sessions, 1799.

Samuel Parks, complainant.

### AGAINST

John Short, executor of Obadiah Short, deceased, and Mary Short, Hubbard Short, Rhoda Short, Beeky Short & Jackey Short, heirs of the said Obadiah Short, deceased, defendants.

## In Chancery.

**THE** defendant, John Short, not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, set up on the court house door of this county four court days, and posted up on the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Standford, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telfe,

Willis Green, C. L. C. Q. S.